THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

GENERAL GRANT'S LAST MOVEMENT.

Present Position of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 30.—The utmost quiet has prevailed along the line to-day. Even picket firing seemed to be stopped by unanimous consent.

Since the army returned from the late movement towards the south side of the railroad, the regimental and brigade commanders have been holding inspections, and the commands are being put in as effective a condition as before they started.

OCTOBER 31, 6 A. M.—The enemy attempted to play a sharp trick on our lines at 9½ o'clock last night. It was partially successful, but the main object was defeated, with considerable loss to them.

At the point of connection between the 2d and 5th Corps' pickets they made an entrance, and passing from one post to another they penetrated the line for some distance, taking all the men prisoners.

They then sent forward a heavy force to charge the line of breastworks, in the hope of piercing our centre; but one of the pickets had effected his escape to the main line, and given warning in time for the men to be put on guard behind the works; and when the Rebels advanced, they received such a fire as to drive them back in confusion, and with heavy loss.

Repeated attempts were made but resulted in like manner, and although the firing was kept up nearly all night, the enemy gained no further advantage.

Our loss is set down at 387 captured. The casualties in killed and wounded are not known, but are very few. The loss of the enemy must have been heavy, as they advanced in range of our batteries and infantry line. It was somewhat dark, however, and of course the firing was not so effective as it would have been had our men had a good view of the enemy. At this hour all is quiet.

Major Walsh, of the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, on duty at headquarters, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel—a promotion which has been long earned and affords pleasure to his numerous friends.

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Additional Details of the Fighting—List of Captured Union Officers—The Rebel General Dearing not Killed—Official Reports.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 29.

General Lee sent the following to the War Office on Thursday night:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—The movement of the enemy against our left to-day was repulsed. Two attacks upon our lines were made—one between the Henrico Poor House and Charles City road, the other on the Williamsburg road. Several hundred prisoners and four stands of colors were captured. Our loss very slight.

On the Southside the enemy crossed Rowanty creek, below Burgess' Mill, and forced back the cavalry in the afternoon. General Heth attacked, and at first drove them; but found them in too strong force. Afterwards the enemy attacked and were repulsed. They still hold the plank road at Burgess' Mill. Heth took some colors and prisoners.

On the 25th Colonel Mosby, near Bunker Hill, captured Brigadier-General Duffi and several other prisoners, a number of horses, and killed a number of the enemy. He sustained no loss. R. E. LEE.

The Yankee troops principally engaged in the movement on Thursday, below Richmond, belonged to the 18th Corps; those engaged on the south side were the 2d, 9th, and part of the 5th.

Another Despatch from General Lee—The Enemy Beaten on the North and South Sides.

The following official report was received from General Lee last night:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 28, 1864.—Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—General A. P. Hill reports that the attack of General Heth upon the enemy upon the Boydton plank road, mentioned in my despatch last evening, was made by three brigades under General Mahone in front, and General Hampton in the rear. Mahone captured four hundred prisoners, three stands of colors, and six pieces of artillery. The latter could not be brought off, the enemy having possession of the bridge.

In the attack subsequently made by the enemy General Mahone broke three lines of battle, and during the night the enemy retired from the Boydton plank road, leaving his wounded and more than two hundred and fifty dead on the field.

About nine o'clock P. M. a small force assulted and took possession of our works on the Baxter road, in front of Petersburg, but was soon driven out.

On the Williamsburg road, yesterday, General Field captured upwards of four hundred prisoners and seven stands of colors. The enemy left a number of dead in front of our works, and returned to his former position to-day. R. E. LEE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, October 29.

The general view of the skirmishing below Richmond on Thursday, given by us on yesterday, requires no important modification. The attacks of the enemy were so easily repulsed, and our casualties were so rare, that there was little beyond the mere mention of the enemy's discomfiture to record. The movements of our troops were beautiful, and the alacrity with which our men met and repulsed every assault of the enemy was conspicuous.

But the enemy did not come up to the work with that drunken madness which was doubtless expected of them, and such as "illustrated their valor" in the summer campaign, when life and wholesale were Yankee cheap and Yankee scarce. Our casualties, all told, amount to thirty men wounded, and some half dozen killed. The enemy lost many killed and wounded, besides three hundred and eighty-eight prisoners, including the following officers:—

Captain John C. Keenan, 10th New Hampshire.
Captain H. Wentworth, 12th Wisconsin.
Captain M. Sheriff, 19th Wisconsin.
Captain H. C. Backman, 96th New York.
Captain M. F. Cochrane, 10th New Hampshire.
Captain J. Carroll, 5th Maryland.
Capt. Henry Ward, 1st U. S. Colored Troops.
First Lieut. A. C. Hadley, Adj't 19th Wisconsin.
First Lieut. H. H. Murray, 15th New Hampshire.
First Lieut. Thomas Simpson, 1st R. I. Artillery.
First Lieut. M. C. Harris, 96th New York.
First Lieut. Frank Saunders, 118th New York.
First Lieut. S. L. Bryant, 118th New York.
Lieut. Dewitt C. Weidler, 148th New York.
Lieut. George A. Potts, 118th New York.
Lieut. J. S. Chase, 5th Maine.
Lieut. Thomas E. Allen, 96th New York.
Lieut. Daniel O'Connor, 118th New York.
J. B Strawbridge, Medical Director 18th Corps.

The fighting at Petersburg commenced about sunrise on our extreme right. The enemy attacked, projecting a heavy force from the rear of his main line against our position on the Boydton plank road.* This movement, occurring somewhat in the nature of a surprise, proved a success, so far as advancing was concerned. We lost some three hundred men, killed, wounded, and captured; chiefly the latter.

As soon, however, as the movement became well defined, General Heth attacked the enemy and drove them for some distance, capturing two hundred and sixty prisoners and several stands of colors. The strength of the enemy at a position they had taken, commanding the road and country about Burgess' mill-pond, prevented him from attempting to drive them from that road. It was rumored yesterday evening that the enemy had abandoned the plank road.

We are pleased to learn that General Dearing, who was reported killed, was unhurt. Our casualties were very light.

About 10 o'clock, on Thursday night, the enemy made a charge upon our lines on Rives' farm, breaking through them for a few moments, but breaking out of them very quickly, as soon as their character was ascertained. When approaching our works, they responded to the hail of the sentinel, "Friends!" and then bulged forward.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE "HIBERNIAN" AT FATHER POINT.

Increase of Bullion in the Bank of France.

FATHER POINT, L. C., November 1.—The *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 20th, via Londonderry on the 21st of October, passed this point to-day, bound for Quebec.

The steamer *Bremen* arrived out on the 21st ult.

The news by the *Hibernian* is unimportant. The reported drain of bullion from the Bank of France is false, and an increase of cash is shown of over 3,500,000f.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, October 21.—Cotton—Sales for the week 20,000 bales, including 13,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed very dull, with a decline of ⅛d. on American. Middling Orleans is quoted at 23d. Stock in port, 425,000 bales.

Breadstuffs very dull. Provisions steady.

LONDON, October 21.—Consols closed at 88¾@88¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £3750.

Illinois Central shares 50@51 per cent. discount. Erie Railroad 40@41.

Arrived from New York, *Ocean Traveler, Alice Pointer*, now *Anacortes* at Deal; *Lady Emily Peel* at Londonderry, *Britannia* at Greenock, *Stefani* at Warren Point.

Arrived from Baltimore ship, *Prestissimo*.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The Latest Suspensions and Failures in England.

Failures Announced in London, Oct. 17.

From the London Times (city article), October 17.

Mr. Thomas Burrowes, of the Stock Exchange, was declared a defaulter this (Saturday, 15) morning, and was subsequently examined at the Guildhall Police Court on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of Messrs. H. Clough, Son & Co., at Bradford yesterday, it was resolved to wind up under inspection. An offer of 5s. 6d. in the pound, in four instalments, was made; but the directors of the Leeds Banking Company, who are creditors for nearly £70,000, intimated that they would not accept anything less than 7s. 6d. in the pound—the whole to be guaranteed.

Failures Announced in London, Oct. 18.

From the London Times (city article), October 18.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Croskey & Co. was held to-day at the office of the accountants, Messrs. Harding, Pullein & Co., when a statement of affairs was submitted by Mr. Pullein. It was unanimously resolved to wind up the estate under inspection, the meeting expressing their confidence in Mr. Croskey, and his ability, with the assistance of the inspectors, to bring his affairs to a successful issue. The total liabilities, secured and unsecured, appear to be about £295,000, of which £187,000 are expected to rank against the estate.

Mr. J. B. Gibbons and Mr. J. H. Tillett, the liquidators of the East of England Bank, have announced that a first dividend of 10s. in the pound will be paid this week and next, at their office in Norwich.

From the London Herald (city article), Oct. 17.

A person of the name of De Witt was brought up at the Mansion House charged with uttering the forged acceptances of Messrs. J. Stuart & Son, of Manchester and New York, American bankers, and of Messrs. Bramley Moore & Co., of Liverpool.

From the London Herald (city article), October 18.

It was stated on 'Change this (17th) afternoon that the old and respectable firm of Messrs. Monninger & Denninghoff, commission merchants, chiefly associated with the petroleum and oil trade, had suspended payment. It is feared the debts and liabilities will reach from £60,000 to £100,000. The assets, it is hoped, may prove favorable.

Messrs. Cuadra, Encisco & Co., a house in the Spanish trade, was also reported to have stopped this afternoon, with liabilities for £60,000. In this case, it is said, the prospects of the assets are not discouraging. Mr. Cuadra failed some two or three years ago, and made, it is believed, a satisfactory liquidation.

Failures Announced in London, Oct. 19.

From the London Times (city article), October 19.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Peel, Cooke & Co., in the Australian trade, with liabilities for about £45,000, of which it is thought perhaps only £30,000 will rank on the estate. The difficulty is reported to be owing to speculations in shares which will compromise the London house alone, and not the Melbourne firm. The books are in the hands of Messrs. Kemp, Ford & Co., and a favorable liquidation seems to be expected.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Bullock & Fernyhough, colonial brokers, Mincing lane. The amount of liabilities is not stated, but is supposed to be small.

The Suicide of the Manager of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank, of London.

From the London Times (city article), October 18.

It transpired this afternoon that Mr. Robert Henry Williams, the London manager of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank, committed suicide by poison last evening, at his residence, in New Cavendish street. Mr. Williams was formerly in the Union Bank of London, and was only twenty-seven years of age.

For some days past he had been in a state of great mental excitement, which is believed yesterday to have been increased by the news from Brazil; but it is understood to have been ascertained that all his personal accounts with the bank are entirely correct. The Mercantile and Exchange Bank was started in Brown's buildings, Liverpool, and Old Broad street, London, in February, 1863, with a capital of £1,000,000, in shares of £50, and in June last a negotiation was concluded to take over the business of the London Bank of Scotland—an undertaking which had been started in April, 1863, with a capital of £1,000,000. By these arrangements, and issues of new shares, the nominal capital of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank was increased to £4,000,000, with £800,000 paid up. The £50 shares, with £10 paid, were yesterday at ½ discount, and have closed this evening at 2 discount. Annexed is a note received from the sub-manager:—

THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, No. 4 LOMBARD STREET, October 18, 1864.—SIR:—Referring to the sudden death of our manager, Mr. Williams, I am instructed by the directors to state that, after an investigation of the accounts and the securities of the bank, they have every reason to believe that the affairs of the bank are not thereby in any way compromised. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

NATHANIEL COOK, Sub-Manager.

The Crisis in Australia.

From the London News (city article), October 18.

The advices from Sydney report the failure of Messrs. Francis Giles & Co., merchants, owing to that of Messrs. Favenc, Gwynne & Co., of London. At a meeting of the creditors of the former house, the liabilities were stated at £140,710, of which £73,000 is due to English, and £67,710 to local creditors. Of the latter amount £21,926 is secured.

The assets were estimated by Mr. Giles at about £124,660, and he attributed the stoppage to the large shipments made by Favenc, Gwynne & Co. For instance, indents had been sent home for goods to the amount of £169,000, whereas the total shipped had reached £263,000. A committee was appointed to investigate the estate and report to a future meeting.

Messrs. Bingle & Co., in the shipping and coal trade, had also suspended payment at Sydney with liabilities for £30,000. An offer to the creditors of five shillings in the pound was made and refused.

Pressure in Trading Circles in France.

Paris (October 17) Correspondence of London Times.

The resolution adopted by the directors of the Bank of France to raise the rate of discount from seven to eight per cent. has produced an unfavorable impression in Parisian commercial circles. It presses particularly on traders with a small capital who are forced to sell for credit. It was impossible, however, for the directors to act otherwise, seeing that the specie in the bank had diminished by 17,000,000f. within a week, while the bank notes in circulation increased 5,000,000f. It is further to be remarked that the cash in hand at this time last year was 272,000,000f., while at present it is only 250,000,000f.

A Money Crisis in Madrid.

From the London Times, October 19.

The accounts from Madrid describe financial affairs as approaching almost a state of chaos, owing to the embarrassments of the Government and of the National Bank, coupled with the effect produced by the recent return from London of the dishonored bills of the Societe Generale de Credit en Espagne.

The Crisis in Brazil.

FAILURE OF M. SOUTO'S BANK IN RIO—CASH PAYMENTS SUSPENDED BY THE BANK OF BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, September 25.—The banking firm of M. Souto has failed for a very large amount. Other failures took place in consequence, and are followed by a commercial crisis. A slightly better feeling, however, now prevails.

The Government has decreed the suspension of cash payments for notes by the Bank of Brazil, and has given a forced currency to the bank's paper.

FAILURE OF MOREIRA BROTHERS, OF RIO JANEIRO AND LONDON.

From the London Times (city article), October 19.

The following note announces that in consequence of the news by telegram yesterday of the failure of Messrs. Moreira Brothers & Campbell, at Rio, Messrs. Rudge, Moreira Brothers & Co., of London, have deemed it right, for the interests of all their creditors, also to suspend. Both the Brazilian and the London houses were of good standing, and it is hoped the stoppage will prove but temporary. Annexed is the circular issued:—

NO. 24 THREAD ST., HAYTI'S, October 18, 1864.—Gentlemen—We regret that received by telegraph intelligence of the suspension of our correspondents, Messrs. Moreira Brothers & Campbell, of Rio Janeiro, consequent on the stoppage of the bank of A. J. A. Souto & Co., of that town; and although we believe ourselves to be not only secured, but possessed of a considerable surplus, we have deemed it right, in the interest of all concerned, to suspend our payments also. Our books, which are written up within a few days, are in the hands of Messrs. Chiswell, Turquand, Young & Co., who will, we have no doubt, be at no very late hour able to favor our creditors with a statement of our affairs. Convinced that all claims will be paid in full, we remain, with every desire to the utmost of our power to facilitate the investigation, yours faithfully,

RUDGE, MOREIRA, BRO. HERS & Co.

THE LATEST FAILURE OF RIO JANEIRO HOUSES.

From the London Times (city article), October 19.

The Brazilian telegrams to-day announce the failure of four firms at Rio Janeiro, besides several others of minor importance. The names are Souto & Co., Gomes & Filho, Oliveira Brito, and Montenegro & Lima. The first two are the largest bankers in the city. Messrs. Souto & Co. are possessed of extensive capital, which is chiefly locked up in building investments; and Messrs. Gomes & Filho, whose suspension was consequent on that of Messrs. Souto & Co., are likewise believed to have large property.

Hence it is supposed that, if time be allowed, a full liquidation may be expected. Although two or three years bank Messrs. Souto & Co. were in temporary embarrassment, and were assisted, it is said, to the extent of a million and a half sterling by the Bank of Brazil.

It may be assumed that it is to these failures, coupled with the anxiety occasioned by the declaration of hostilities against the republic of Uruguay, that the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of Brazil is to be attributed. This bank a few years ago adopted a similar step, which was continued for some time.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—Camillo Urso is playing in Toronto.

—A down-east editor declares that modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman, but ruins a man.

—Joseph Lake, a fat boy, twelve years old, and weighing three hundred and eighty-five pounds, died at his home in Chichester, N. H., on the 19th ult., of typhoid fever. He took cold while on an exhibition tour.

—The medical college property at Castleton, Vermont, whence two thousand young doctors have been sent, has been sold, and will be known as a medical college no longer.

—A movement is proposed at Nantucket, Massachusetts, to enter upon the cod and mackerel fishery as a means of retrieving the prosperity of the town.

—There is a boy in Quincy, Massachusetts, two years old, who can call all the letters of the alphabet, spell three or four words, and do a sum in arithmetic. His name is Frank Adams Tirrell.

—Our armies halt to bury their dead. They resume their marching and fighting. The Peace-Surrender Party dig up the sleeping braves—form them in unwilling ranks—pursue the Union columns, and in the blackness and quiet of night force these shadowy heroes to fire into their comrades in arms, flank and rear, bullets more deadly than Rebel lead.

—Hon. Ezra Wheeler, Democratic Member of Congress from the Third Wisconsin District, has stepped, like the true man he is, off the Chicago platform, and pledges himself to sustain the prosecution of the war until the Rebels lay down their arms.

—There is no crime in the history of human wickedness to be compared with the infamy of digging up the dead soldiers of the Union from their martyr graves in Virginia, and making them vote against the cause which they died to sustain.

—Two gentlemen in Indiana have offered to give fifty thousand dollars each towards the establishment of a first-class Female College in the city of Lafayette, in that State, if one hundred thousand dollars more can be raised by the citizens.

—There was a gathering of five generations at the house of widow Polly Powers in Princeton, Massachusetts, on the 19th instant. There were present Mrs. Powers, aged ninety-eight, her daughter from Leominster, and her grand-daughter, great grand-daughter, and great great grandson, all from Clinton.

—Professor Bowen, of Harvard College, while returning from a meeting of the faculty one evening last week, was assaulted by a ruffian, who sprang upon him from behind a tree, and struck him a severe blow upon the head, rendering him nearly insensible. After inflicting the blow, the assailant fled.

—Several gentlemen of Boston have just returned from a grand coon-hunting expedition in several of the New Hampshire towns. In two nights they captured sixteen racoons, the largest of which weighed sixteen pounds. They were all treed by a finely-trained dog and then shot.

—The whole parish of Rev. J. W. Wellman, of Newton Corner, Massachusetts, joined with their pastor in celebrating his tin wedding last week, and besides a large amount of tin ware, gave him $300 and a new overcoat to remember the occasion by.

—At Washington Park, in Providence, R. I., a day or two ago, a man weighing one hundred and forty pounds undertook to run around the mile track in sixteen minutes, dragging a sulky weighing ninety-five pounds, in which was seated a man weighing one hundred and seventy pounds. He accomplished the feat in eleven minutes and thirty-seven seconds.

—John P. Robinson, formerly a lawyer at Lowell, died at Somerville, Massachusetts, last week, in his sixty-fourth year. He was a native of Dover, New Hampshire, graduated at Harvard in 1823, studied law with Daniel Webster, and became eminent in his profession. He was passionately fond of classical studies, and his favorite literary recreation was the reading of Demosthenes and Plato in the original, after completing the business of the day.

—Some interest has been created by the discovery of a number of Indian curiosities in the lands of the English Land Company, in the township of Dysart, Canada. The men at work on the company's road accidentally found an Indian grave, and on opening it found buried therein a number of silver trinkets of excellent workmanship, and in capital preservation. There are said to be numbers of these graves throughout the English Company's lands, they having been in former years the neutral ground between the Chippewas and the Mohawks. The company's officers have taken steps to have those graves respected.

THE BEAUTIFUL.—Men are so inclined to content themselves with what is commonest, the spirit and the senses so easily grow dead to the impressions of the beautiful and perfect, that every one should study to nourish in his mind the faculty of feeling these things by every method in his power. For no man can bear to be entirely deprived of such enjoyments; it is only because they are not used to taste of what is excellent, that the generality of people take delight in silly and insipid things, provided they be new. For this reason, one ought every day to hear a little song, read a good poem, see a fine picture, and, if it be possible, to speak a few reasonable words.

FREEDOM IN MARYLAND.

PUBLIC REJOICING TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 1.—Flags are flying to the breeze to-day on all public and many private buildings. Salutes of thirty-five, one hundred, also thirteen guns, will be fired during the day. All the bells of the city rang last night. Many negro churches are open, and colored persons are dancing, jubilant with joy. They, however, behave becomingly.

Opponents of the new Constitution have abandoned all hope of doing anything but submit.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

Celebration of the Emancipation in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, November 1.—Emancipation was celebrated here to-day with spirit. At sunrise a grand salute of five hundred guns was commenced, accompanied by the ringing of church bells and signal bells. Flags were displayed from the public buildings and many private dwellings.

At noon the firing of salutes was resumed from Forts Federal Hill and Marshall, the Christ Church bells joining in the merry peals, performing at intervals various national and patriotic airs, including Hail Columbia, Land of the Free, and Star Spangled Banner.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The steamer *Fulton*, from Port Royal on the 19th ult., arrived at this port to-day.

The Palmetto *Herald* says the Rebel prisoners placed under fire on Morris Island have been removed to Fort Pulaski, our prisoners in Charleston having been removed from their exposed situation by the Rebels.

The blockade-runner *Hamilton*, from Nassau, N. P., was sunk on the 23d ult., near the mouth of Charleston harbor, by our Morris Island batteries.

General Foster brought with him from Florida a hundred barrels of oranges for the soldiers.

There seems to be a prospect of exchanging all the sick and wounded on both sides. The fund for the relief of our prisoners raised among the soldiers, amounts to $1,000, and has been sent to Savannah to be placed in the hands of a clergyman.

Quite a number of deserters have recently reached our lines from Savannah.

The Steamer "City of Cork" at New York.

NEW YORK, November 1.—The steamer *City of Cork* has arrived with Liverpool advices of the 19th of October. Her news has been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Flour has advanced 5@10 cents; sales of 14,000 bbls at $9 00@9 40 for State; $11 10@12 20 for Ohio; $11 00@12 00 for Southern. Wheat advanced 2@3c.; sales unimportant. Corn advanced 2c., with small sales. Beef firm. Pork steady; sales of 200 bbls at $42 75@43 for Mess. Lard firm at 20½@20 cents. Whisky dull.

—The new stables built at Paris for the Emperor Napoleon is a vast hippodrome, nearly square; the floor is covered with sand and sawdust, and the walls are wainscoted and padded for the benefit of riders thrown from their horses. There is a gallery capable of holding thirty persons, and the building is lighted from the roof. The stables are composed of three naves separated by arches and divided into boarded stalls, each of which bears the name of the horse that occupies it. The mangers are so constructed that a portion always contain water. There is a large loose box at the extremity of each nave. The fountains in courtyards are supplied with water from the Seine.

—Venice is constantly giving sad proofs of decay. Within the last five years the vessels entering and leaving the port of Venice have diminished twenty-eight per cent. in number and forty-one per cent. in tonnage. The value of the year's imports has, in the same period, decreased twenty-seven and a half per cent., and that of the exports fifty-three and a half per cent. Factories are transferred from the left to the right bank of the Mincio. While Venice sinks in distress, her old rival, Genoa, finds, by the extension of railways and the abolition of frontier dues, a widening market in Central and Southern Italy, and has largely increased, if not doubled, her tonnage.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 47½. Noon, 47½. One P. M., 47½. Wind, N. by W.

CELEBRATION OF FREE MARYLAND.

Pennsylvania Greets her Sister State.

GLORIOUS CELEBRATION.

The Decorations, Parade, Etc.

To-day in the earliest dawn of morning the people of Philadelphia commenced the congratulation over the redemption of Maryland. The streets were decorated with evergreens, and flags were flying from every pole. The lower streets, where our colored population dwell, were, at an early hour, crowded with the denizens of that locality; and our whole population treated it as a gala day.

The hearts of free Philadelphians have always sympathized with the downcast of our neighboring State, and now when the blight is removed, they are the first to send their gratulation to those who have regenerated their State. The same demonstrations of joy, we are told, are being displayed in Baltimore, the city where our troops were stoned but three short years ago.

To-day the whole city turns out to honor their name of "Abolition city."

Over the whole land will go the glad news, and everywhere will like demonstrations attend the news. "There is more joy over one sinner that repenteth than over the ninety and nine which went not astray." So when a new State is added to the cause of freedom, than over those who for years have seen the error of their ways and repented.

All hail, free Maryland! And let the salutes which have this day resounded through our city be echoed back by the granite hills of New Hampshire and the lofty peaks of the mountains of distant Oregon, whose tops are enveloped in an eternal cloud.

At the Headquarters of the Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, No. 1210 Chesnut street, the most extensive preparations were being made this morning for a proper celebration of the day. The whole front of the building, from the pavement to the roof, is covered with paintings and designs gotten up by the Artists' Sketch Club of this city. This evening the whole will be brilliantly illuminated, and the effect will be most pleasing. We give a full description of the transparencies and mottoes.

Surmounting the whole is a splendid gas jet, showing the words:—

"GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC."

Under which are the following:—

"Never, in Field or Tent, Scorn a Black Regiment."

(Battle Scene, Colored Troops Charging.)

Of Slavery—Jefferson, the Father of Democracy says:—"The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides WITH us in such a contest."—*Notes on Virginia*, page 170.

"There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY."—*Washington's Letter to Robert Morris.*

"It would rejoice my very soul that EVERY one of my fellow-beings was emancipated. I shall honor the QUAKERS for their noble efforts to abolish slavery."—*Patrick Henry.*

Centre-piece, 21x13 feet.
Arms of Maryland.
Emblems.

"The Union must and shall be preserved."—JACKSON.

Stones of arch, representing Fraternity, Labor, Temperance, Courage, Honesty, Justice, Truth, Charity, Frugality, Education, Love, Religion.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."—*Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.*

Emancipation in Maryland	(Eagle)	accomplished 1864.

MARYLAND.

Settled A. D. 1632, by George Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, Ireland—a Catholic—"ranked among the most wise and enlightened law-givers of all ages. The first in the history of the Christian world to seek for religious security and peace by the practice of justice; to plant the establishments of popular institutions with the encouragement of liberty of conscience; to advance the cause of civil society by recognizing the rightful claims of all Christian sects."

Now, A. D. 1864, by emancipating over one hundred thousand Christian slaves, by the free votes of her people, proves that at last she is worthy to be the noble successor of her immortal founder, and that she realizes her grand ideas of justice by adopting a Constitution which secures to all men the enjoyment of all those natural rights, without regard to creed, color, or country.

Hail to glorious Maryland. "Our Maryland first to guarantee free liberty of religion, first to successfully disenthrall her slaves, first to typify a regenerated South.

Hail! Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.

On the columns of the Arch are the following names:—

Right-hand column. Men of 1864.	Left-hand column. 1776.
Henry Winter Davis,	C. Carroll, of Carrollton,
H. K. Bond,	Wm. Paca,
R. Stockett Matthews,	Samuel Chase,
Archibald Stirling,	Gen. Wm. Smallwood,
S. M. Stanton,	Col. J. Edgar Howard,
Hon. Reverdy Johnson,	Com. Joshua Barney,
Col. Wm. D. Birney,	Matthew Tilghman,
Col. S. M. Bowman,	Thomas Johnson,
R. B. Forten (colored),	Wm. Ogilvy,
W. H. Strangle,	Wm. Wirt,
A. J. Cresswell,	Ben. Banneker (colored),
H. H. Goldsborough, and	B. Gratz Brown,
Gov. A. W. Bradford.	Luther Martin, and
	Wm. Crain.
1864. FAITH.	1776. FAITH.

Beautiful painting representing a Rebel battle-flag at New Market Heights, near Richmond, September 29, 1864.—Vide Messrs. General Butler's Military Order:

"'Tis Education forms the common mind."

(School House.)

And a woman directing some children to recite.

12,000 colored soldiers from Maryland, now at the front, fighting for the Union:

"'Tis said fixed it certain that whatever day makes man a slave takes half his worth away."—POPE.

(Picture of an Auction Sale.)

Sheriff's Sale—Stock—Jim, Lucy, and Children.

Motto—"Thousands of men, women, and children sold annually since Maryland's old Constitution to the far South."

(Before Fort Wagner, South Carolina.)

"Boys! I never came for higher flag since the ground."

Emancipation Proclaimed, January 1, 1863,
By Abraham Lincoln.

Practically enforced by Gustavus Grant,
Independence Sherman,
Irresistible Sheridan,
Farragut, and Porter.

Let us hail them by our ballots, and make Emancipation a Fact Fixed Forever.

Portraits of Lincoln and Johnson.

Pictures of wounded Sumter and Cumberland; the latter supporting and leading him to a place of safety.

Portraits of Generals Grant, Sheridan, Butler, Sherman, Thomas, Commodores Porter, Dupont, Farragut; Captain Winslow, Hon. E. M. Stanton, Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. John Hickman.

The portraits will be suspended at the top and on both sides of the transparencies.

This evening the whole of the building will be brilliantly illuminated. About twenty-five large balloons, with "Victory" and "Emancipation" inscribed upon them, will be strung across the street. A band of music will be in attendance, speeches will be made, salutes fired, and there will be a general rejoicing.

This morning, six companies of the 41st Unit d States Colored Troops, under Colonel Wagner, celebrated the event by a grand street parade. They marched into the city, and marched to the headquarters of the Supervisory Committee on Chesnut street. Here they were drawn up in line, the band playing "Rally around the Flag." A large crowd gathered in front, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. After halting for a short time, the procession moved on, and passed over the following route:—

Down Chesnut to Third, Third to Walnut, Walnut to Fourth, Fourth to Lombard, Lombard to Fifteenth, Fifteenth to Walnut, Walnut to Eighteenth, Eighteenth to Chesnut, Chesnut to Broad, at Broad to place of firing salute, thence to Girard avenue, Girard avenue to depot.

All along Lombard and South streets flags were flying from the windows and from the house-tops. The colored people were gathered about in large crowds, rejoicing over the great event. The best of order prevailed.

This evening appropriate ceremonies will take place in all the colored churches, which may be expected to be crowded to overflowing, with both blacks and whites.

There will also be appropriate exercises in many of the white churches.

At the Union Episcopal prayer meeting, to be held to-day, at 3½ o'clock, in St. Matthew's Church, corner of Eighteenth and Girard avenue, there will be services with reference to the redemption of Maryland to freedom.

In addition to the attractions at the hall of the Supervisory Committee, there will be a large ball placed on the top of the building. This afternoon the bell will toll forth in honor of the event which liberates many thousands of bondmen. Nothing is more absurd than that the North would be overrun with free negroes in a short time after emancipation was declared.

We were informed this morning that numerous persons are preparing, now that slavery is abolished there, to remove from Philadelphia to Maryland. In watching the preparations at the headquarters, in Chesnut street, we had an opportunity of conversing with several prominent colored citizens. In their opinion, as fast as slavery is wiped out towards the southward, the colored people of the North will go to it. Again, we heard of others who were preparing to go to Maryland. The only objection on the part of the emigrants is that the locality is not sufficiently far southward.

If slavery were truly abolished, there would be few Africans to be seen hereabouts. A highly respectable colored man assured us that he knew half-a-dozen families who fled from Virginia with their household goods now nearly two years ago, whose furniture still remained in its boxes. They had waited since, week by week, for a chance to return. Like thousands of other colored people, they ask only for an opportunity to own their own bodies; and when they can do so in the South would rather be there than on any other portion of the universe.

MORE OUTRAGES.—As Mr. Thomas M. Coleman was passing along Dock street, below Second, about 9 o'clock last evening, on his return from a Union banner-raising on Front street, below South, where he had delivered an address, he was attacked from behind by a sneaking assassin, who struck him a severe blow on the side of the head with a billy or slung-shot. Mr. Coleman was severely injured, the scalp being lacerated to the extent of several inches.

Last evening, as the Soldiers' Campaign Club was passing in front of the Keystone Club headquarters, on Chesnut street, on their return from a street parade, a gang of rowdies made a rush and attempted to kill some of the Campaigners. Officer Lazalere arrested one of the assailants, but the fellow was rescued. A man struck the officer a terrible blow over the eye. It is said he was arrested and locked up for a hearing.

As the same club was passing along in the vicinity of Fourth and Chesnut streets, a young man pressed pretty hard against Mr. F. H. Daffie, a stock-broker, who was standing as a spectator on the curbstone. In a moment he found that he had been relieved of his watch, a family relic, greatly prized. The thief took refuge in the ranks of the Keystoners, and escaped.

As the Keystone Club was marching up Broad street last night, a fight ensued at the corner of South street. Several pistols were fired, and an attempt was made to tear out a hotel. The police arrested three of the rioters, and the rest were driven off.

FIRE.—This morning between 8 and 9 o'clock a fire occurred in the *Transcript* office, next door to the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The flames originated in the second story from a spark from the flue, in which there was an opening. A lot of paper was consumed, and the building made a narrow escape. The flames were extinguished without the aid of the fire apparatus.

ARRIVAL OF REGIMENTS.—The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon is still busy in its good work. There passed through our city yesterday afternoon the 18th New York Regiment.

Early this morning the 8th Massachusetts arrived, and this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the 42d will arrive. All of these have been or will be refreshed at the saloon.

THE CITY QUOTA FULL.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to sixty-one men, of whom forty-eight were credited to the First Ward, and thirteen to the Nineteenth Ward. The quota of the city under the last call is full, and the city bounty of $450 will now cease.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The funeral of Captain Charles M. Young, formerly of the 118th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died at his residence in this city, on Saturday last, will take place to-morrow morning. The deceased enlisted in the service as a private.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—The Club will go to Elkton, Maryland, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, to participate in the great Lincoln and Johnson demonstration to be held there. The members will see to-morrow's papers for Marshal's orders.

PARADE.—The Cadets of Temperance are making extensive arrangements for a grand parade on Thanksgiving day next.

POLITICAL.—At the Hall of the Invincibles, John Cessna and A. W. Benedict, Esqs., delivered addresses last night, to a large and enthusiastic audience.

The Hall of the Union League was crowded to hear Dr. C. D. Meigs, and Hon. Lewis Barker, both of whom delivered able addresses.

Hon. Fred'k Hassaurek delivered an excellent and eloquent speech on "the War of Civilization," to a large and discriminative audience.

Bishop M. Simpson delivered his oration on "Our National Conflict," in the Academy of Music to a full house. The address was both eloquent and patriotic.

Hon. John L. Dawson, Congressman from the Twenty-fourth District, spoke last night at the Continental Theatre.

A flag for Lincoln and Johnson was raised last night at Front and South streets. T. W. Coleman, Esq., spoke.

A FALSE FRIEND.—At the Central Station yesterday afternoon, a young man had a hearing upon the charge of stealing a small sum of money. It was testified to that the defendant accompanied the prosecutor to a public house in Cherry street, and that the latter, after having several glasses of liquor, sat in a chair and feel asleep. In the presence of strangers in the bar-room the defendant took the watch of the prosecutor, and remarked that it would be all right, as he knew him. When the prosecutor awoke, he discovered that his money as well as his watch was gone, and he attributed the loss of it to his acquaintance and supposed friend. The hearing was continued until to-day.

THE ALMS-HOUSE.—The census of the Almshouse on Saturday last was 2947, an increase of 50 over the same period last year. Admitted within the past two weeks, 192; births, 9; deaths, 32; discharged, 113; eloped, 39; granted lodgings, 49; granted meals, 102; total males, 1093; females, 1398.

THE UNITED STATES HOSPITALS.—During the past week there were admitted into the various military hospitals in this department 2198 soldiers, making the total number of 14,714. During the same time 456 were returned to duty.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal to any, at prices ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all sizes, styles, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or tr

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Five Three Cents Per Copy, or Fifteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we hereby request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

A GLANCE AT THE POLITICAL HOROSCOPE.

The National Democratic Committee, through the pen of the agent of the house of Rothschilds, has issued an address to the people of the United States. The object of such a document is apparently twofold. First, to announce the astonishing fact that the Union party has given up all hopes of electing its candidates. Which is declared in the statement, that "Its (the Administration's) "open complicity in acts of fraud and violence is a full confession that Abraham "Lincoln's re-election cannot be accomplished by an honest appeal to the unbought "will of a nation of freemen." And, secondly, to inform the Democratic party that it is sure of carrying the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, California, and Oregon.

In case of all these sanguine hopes of the Democracy being realized, they would receive one hundred and fifty-two electoral votes, or thirty-five more than is sufficient to elect their candidates.

Now we propose to examine into the truth of these assertions, and see whether the States above named are likely to cast their votes in the manner stated.

We would first, however, distinctly deny the statement that the Union men have no hopes of electing their candidates, and supply in its place their positive declaration that they not only expect, but also *intend*, to place in the Presidential chair the honest and patriotic Abraham Lincoln. It is necessary, in the present desperate state of the Democratic party, to utter words of cheer to the rank and file; and if such hope can be procured by making false declarations as to the sentiment of the opposite party, neither August Belmont or any of his coadjutors are too moral or too truthful to hesitate to employ the device.

Having thus corrected Mr. Belmont as to the sentiments of the Union party, we will proceed to bring forward a few statistics to show for which party certain commonwealths will vote. In all our statements we use official figures, and "figures, you know, cannot lie." In order to predict the failure of the Democratic party, it is only necessary to show a loss of thirty-six votes, because such a loss would give a majority for Lincoln and liberty.

The address says:—"Beyond peradventure "is the result in the Empire State, in Penn"sylvania, and New Jersey. The Keystone "State *redeemed* herself in October; in No"vember she will lead the redemption of the "nation." In this we perfectly concur. "The "Keystone State *did* redeem herself in Octo"ber," and we doubt not that *she will* lead the nation in November.

The receipt of the votes of her gallant soldier sons has decided where the old Keystone will be found. Two out of every three of her gallant sons have voted for the Union, and a majority of twelve thousand six hundred and fifty-eight has swept into oblivion the boasted victory of *six*, claimed in the State on the falsely called "home vote." There is no such distinction as the soldier and home vote. Pennsylvania's sons each casts his ballot, and a majority decides where the State shall stand. And a majority has decided in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and opposed to a disgraceful armistice. Can Belmont expect that her soldiers will vote otherwise next week? If he does he will find himself deceived. Those who fight for the Union will vote for the Union. So strike out of your calculation, Mr. Belmont, the twenty-six electoral votes of Pennsylvania.

Let us look at New York. The only argument advanced in favor of the theory that the Empire State will vote for "Peace at any price," is that her delegates to Chicago voted in favor of nominating McClellan, therefore the State will vote for the nominees supported by the Democratic delegates. This statement—it does not merit the name of argument—we will not confute. It is so ephemeral a fallacy, that there is not one little spot of truth whereon we can lay hold in order to tear down the structure. But we would, in connection with New York, casually remark that last year the State, *without the soldiers' vote*, gave a majority of twenty thousand in favor of the Union candidate for Secretary of State. Did Belmont hope that their Baltimore frauds would pass undiscovered? We guess not this par. or the "Address" was written previous to the arrest of their agent Dorcomus.

With the soldiers' vote the State will give at least thirty thousand. This makes another loss of thirty-three votes from the one hundred and fifty-two.

But we must hasten.

In 1863 the State of Maryland gave a majority of nearly eight thousand for the Union candidates. This did not include the soldiers' vote, which will largely increase the majority this year.

California gave a Union majority of twenty thousand in 1863, and although the Supreme Court will not allow the soldiers to vote, the majority will still remain over seventeen thousand for the cause of Union and Liberty.

And finally, little Oregon, a few months since, elected Mr. Henderson, Unionist, to Congress by nearly a two-third vote, and will undoubtedly give an equally large majority for Lincoln and Johnson.

To sum up:—

Electoral votes claimed by Belmont	152
Deducting as certain for the Union ticket:—	
New York	33
Pennsylvania	26
Michigan	8
California	5
Oregon	3
Total	75

Which from 152 leaves for McClellan, Pendleton, and Peace, a *possible*, though improbable, vote of seventy-seven out of two hundred and thirty-three votes of our Electoral College, or a deficiency of forty votes, necessary to an election.

We have gone rather deep into statistics, but it is important to show how the cause of the Union really stands.

Thus are the Democratic hopes swept away by official figures, and the cause of Union and Liberty rendered certain of a glorious triumph.

The sky is tinged with the morning light; the sun of victory will soon render the day resplendent to the lovers of freedom.

Democratic Audacity.—A banner in the recent Democratic procession had the motto, "Let those who made the war fight it out." The *Age* announces that it was received with cheers.

With such sentiments, can greater audacity be imagined than that displayed by such a party in asking the votes of soldiers who are fighting for the Union? We do not wonder that they get one vote out of ten, and that vote comes from the guardhouse.

THE DOCTRINE OF SECESSION.

To that school of politicians in our country who have held that the Union of the States is dissoluble at the pleasure of any one or more of its members, we owe this deplorable civil war. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, did more than all other men combined to popularize and propagate this mischievous doctrine; and though he died before he saw it carried into practice, there is no injustice done to his memory in saying that his baneful teachings are now bearing their legitimate fruit.

It was certainly the hope and the intention of the founders of our National Government to make it perpetual. They were too wise not to foresee that all human institutions are liable to change, and they took every precaution to secure the federative system they established against the necessity of violent disruption and overthrow. They set forth in the Federal Constitution itself the modes by which it might, in case of necessity, be peaceably amended; but they neither contemplated nor made any provision for its violent and forcible destruction. And no one who studies the framework of government which those wise and virtuous statesmen so carefully contrived, can fail to perceive that it contains within itself all requisite means and methods for its protection against a resort to anarchy, for an escape from such inconveniences or hardships the system might possibly produce in practical operation.

On this question of the right of a State or States to secede whenever there should seem to be a justifiable cause for secession, turned the great and memorable debate in the National Senate between Hayne and Webster; and the latter, on that occasion, completely and triumphantly demolished the dangerous theories of the Southern advocate of nullification. Mr. Webster denied the right of a State to peaceably withdraw from the Union, on any pretense whatever; and he emphatically declared that such withdrawal would be an act of revolution, and defensible only on that principle.

The Southern States, then, in seceding from the Union, initiated revolution; and in attempting to maintain that fatal act of treason, they fired the first gun in a war that has filled the whole land with suffering and lamentation for more than three long anxious years. The Rebels have always claimed that they only exercised a privilege of sovereignty in retiring from the Union and setting up an independent confederation of their own; and they still contend that they are only acting in this war on the defensive, and will cease fighting whenever they are "let alone." But it is obvious that the formation of a federative system on their hypothesis would be simply preposterous, for the reason that permanence, which is a prime object and design of all government, is utterly inconsistent with the liberty of every member of the association to leave it at his discretion. It was, therefore, the duty of the National Administration to exert the whole military power of the Government to resist and conquer the Rebellion; and though it is deeply to be regretted that a union of States, founded originally on common consent and mutual interest, should be maintained and preserved by force, yet they alone are to blame who made such action necessary; while it is quite certain that a war to effect the object in view is a much smaller evil than would be the recognition of the doctrine that any member of a political society may break it up whenever it suits his caprice. On the general subject of the dissolution of the social compact by the action of the individuals who are parties to it, the following extract from "Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution" is most pertinent to our present situation. He says:—

"Society is indeed a contract. Subordinate "contracts for objects of more occasional interest "may be dissolved at pleasure; but the State "ought not to be considered as nothing better "than a partnership agreement in a trade of "pepper and coffee, calico or tobacco, or some "other such low concern, to be taken up for a "fluctuating interest, and to be dissolved by "the fancy of the parties. It is to be looked up "with other reverence, because it is not a part"nership in things subservient only to the gross "animal existence of a temporary and perishable "nature. It is a partnership in all science; a "partnership in all art; a partnership in every "virtue, and in all perfection. As the ends of "such a partnership cannot be obtained in many "generations, it becomes a partnership not only "between those who are living, but between those "who are dead and those who are to be born. "Each contract of each particular State is but "a clause in the great primeval contract of eter"nal society, linking the lower with the higher "natures, connecting the visible and invisible "world, according to a fixed compact sanctioned "by the inviolable oath which holds all physical "and all moral natures, each in their appointed "place. This law is not subject to the will of "those, who by an obligation above them, and "infinitely superior, are bound to submit their "will to that law. The municipal corporations "of that universal kingdom are not morally at "liberty at their pleasure, and on their specula"tions of a contingent improvement, wholly to "separate and tear asunder the bonds of their "subordination and communion, and to dissolve it into "an unsocial, unconnected chaos of "elementary principles. It is the first and su"preme necessity only, a necessity that is not "chosen but chooses, a necessity paramount to "deliberation, that admits no discussion, and "demands no evidence, which alone can justify "a resort to anarchy. This necessity is no ex"ception to the rule; because this necessity "itself is a part, too, of that moral and physical "disposition of things to which man must be "obedient by consent or force; but if that which "is only submission to necessity should be made "the object of choice, the law is broken, nature "is disobeyed, and the rebellious are outlawed, "cast forth, and exiled from this world of reason, "and order, and peace, and virtue, and fruitful "penitence, into the antagonistic world of mad"ness, discord, vice, confusion, and unavailing "sorrow."

Send Tickets to the Army.—Too much importance cannot be attached to this duty of every citizen who stays at home. If you have a brother, a relative, or friend in the army, send him a score of Union tickets, and see that they are correctly printed. The scarcity of ballots loses the cause of the Union many soldiers' votes. Do your duty. It will cost but a trifle. Send to our citizen soldiers the tickets they need. Every vote lost to the Union is a vote cast for a disgraceful peace.

We Judge a Man by the Company He Keeps.—General McClellan is for war, so at least he says. He appeared in the New York Academy of Music in the box with the discarded traitor, Fitz John Porter. Can loyal men be blamed for doubting the loyalty of the friend and companion of a disgraced and cashiered Copperhead?

WELCOME THE NEW STAR.

Another star is added to our national flag; another child of the Union has reached its manhood, and is admitted to full membership in the great national family. Henceforth, Nevada, the youngest scion of American liberty and American institutions, assumes a seat in the councils of our Government, and takes equal position, as regards rights and interests, with the old members of our Republic.

Nevada was organized March 2, 1861, into a Territorial Government, having for its area 83,500 square miles, and containing at the time a population of 40,000. It lies directly east of California, and west of Utah, and is embraced between the 115th degree of longitude west of Greenwich—the 38th degree west of Washington—and the western boundary of California, and the 42d parallel north latitude, and the 37th parallel north latitude, which separates it from Arizona.

Carson City is the capital, with a population of near three thousand, but Virginia is the largest town in the State, its population being estimated at over ten thousand. There are quite a large number of towns in the State, averaging from two thousand to five thousand inhabitants. Although at such a distance from the older portions of our country, the people of Nevada have not neglected those enlightening instrumentalities which have been the glory and benefit of the Eastern States. A system of common schools was promptly put into operation, and the children in many counties of this far Western commonwealth, planted down among the wilds of the mountains, for several years past have enjoyed facilities for instruction scarcely surpassed by their young relatives of the East.

Nevada is peculiarly rich in the precious metals, and there are few portions of the State which do not abound to a greater or less extent with gold and silver.

In August, 1862, it was said that there were one hundred and forty mills in full operation in the territory, the major portion of the mills crushing the quartz at an average of eight cords per week, and worth $160 per cord. The cost of transportation to and from the various mines, is put down at $6,000,000 annually.

In connection with the mineral wealth and the vast abundance of the precious metals, Nevada possesses fine agricultural advantages, a large portion of the soil being very rich and productive. As regards its political complexion, the State is decidedly Union. the vote in September, 1863, standing for the unconditional Union ticket (Legislature), 7110, and for all other parties 3808, the total vote being 10,918. The territory furnished her mite towards suppressing the Rebellion, in the shape of a battalion of four companies, numbering 350 men, who have been in active service since they were mustered in.

Are They Consistent?—When we see a party which is continually crying "Peace, peace," carry in its procession a cart loaded with bricks for the express purpose of taking the lives or injuring the limbs of its political opponents, are we not justified in saying that such a party is not only false to its country, but also false to its own professions? They who desire peace should appear as peaceful citizens, and not as armed ruffians.

THE FOLLY OF THE SOUTH.

Nobody can fail to see that the South has loved slavery more than the Union. It is more than probable that but for slavery the South would never have made war upon the National Government. Every true lover of the country must deeply regret that any such element of division and conflict should ever have entered into the political arrangement which originally brought the States together. It is true that all but one of the thirteen colonies which first entered into the political association held slaves, and that they agreed to let each other dispose of the institution of slavery in such manner and time as might best consist with their individual convenience and welfare.

And this principle of independence with regard to the matter worked admirably well in the beginning.

Under its mild and impartial action, one State after another got rid of the incubus, and the rest were in course of releasing themselves from it by the same wise and peaceable means. And that salutary process of abolition of the only great drawback on the prosperity and harmony and true honor of the nation might have been continued to the end, had not the arrogance of the States in which slavery still existed driven the free States to an organized protest against their unreasonable and inadmissible claims.

The Republican party was never intended, when it was first formed, to attempt any interference with slavery where it was already established by local law. They repeatedly and distinctly disavowed any such design. They built their party organization only on the principle that slavery was local, and not national; and that, while the constitutional compact disallowed any intervention by the Federal Government to destroy the institution where it legally existed, there was no national covenant to warrant an extension of slavery beyond these limits. In other words, the Republican party contended that the territories of the nation were the common property of the whole people of the United States, and that it was the clear political policy, as well as the moral and religious duty, of the whole people to prevent the extension of slavery into the yet unsettled domain of the Republic. They held, moreover, that as the territories were equally the property of the people of all the States, a majority of all the people had clearly the right to determine, by the legislative action of their representatives in Congress, whether slavery should or should not go into the national territories.

On this basis the party was founded; and though it failed to elect its first Presidential ticket on that platform of principle, it succeeded in 1861 in placing the present Administration in power.

The South rebelled against the idea or principle, that the national territories were never to be opened to the introduction of slavery, and undertook to set up a Government of their own, under which they might secure to their "peculiar institution" an indefinite extension southward and westward. But the war which has become necessary to suppress the Rebellion is not only likely to frustrate the schemes of the Southern propagandists of slavery, but will probably extinguish the institution where, but for the Rebellion it would not have been interfered with by the national authorities. Indeed, even after the war had progressed for a considerable time, and it had become evident that slavery must go down before it, the President offered to the slave States the alternative of compensated emancipation. But they stubbornly refused the proposition, and must now take the consequences of their folly.

—Five hundred pounds of pumpkins, the fruit of two seeds accidentally sown, have been gathered in Middlebury, Vermont.

AMUSEMENTS.

Walnut Street Theatre.—*Waiting for the Verdict* is a most taking title, especially with the masses. Accordingly, the house, though excellently filled everywhere, was positively crowded to overflowing in the upper tiers. The story, however, is excessively English, turning on the game laws (which are now repealed in England), and of course utterly unknown here; but it is a story of wrong and oppression of the rich over the poor man, and so went to the hearts of the audience. We have rarely seen the public so interested in the fate of a dramatic hero; a murder, a trial, an old father, a young wife, are the very elements for popular success, and *Waiting for the Verdict* will be popular.

Mr. Buchanan assumes the part of the father—a character in the style of Couldock. It is one of the very best things we have seen him attempt, though it has his usual faults, springing from excess of enthusiastic exaggeration. Miss Virginia Buchanan was pretty, tender, and simple, as the wife of a peasant should be.

There is very little opportunity for the display of power, except in one scene, and this was given by this promising young actress with force and effect. The picture of "waiting for the verdict" was a well-grouped domestic scene, taking, however, much of its effect from the original picture not being well known here. We would, however, suggest that the exceedingly ill-painted canvas house-dog should be dispensed with, it makes ridiculous the scene intended to be pathetic. Mr. Hemple has a part that, in conjunction with the character of a pert village girl, played with great vivacity by Mrs. Heari, enlivened the lugubrious atmosphere of the drama.

The trial scene was effectively managed, Mr. Heari and Mr. Tilton making excellent and dignified counsellors. Mr. Heari was good, because the part was not above his capacity. Mr. Bailey, as usual, was as much like a peer as a post. Mr. Young played the rustic villain with the force that characterizes his villains, for which he has a specialty. Of course the drama might be made more attractive by a better *mise en scene*, a few more supernumeraries, and new scenery and properties; but the management of the Walnut tends not this way, and the patient public, taking for a *fait accompli* that nothing is to be done in the way of scenery here, are content to take things as they are, being actually surprised into applause at the slightest scenic effect, even though produced by old material. The piece will be repeated every evening.

New Chestnut Street Theatre.—Mrs. Bowers made her *re-entree* in Philadelphia, last evening, to an immense house—every individual in the house having a welcome on his lips for this charming actress, who has attained popularity *in spite* of her talent—a rare thing in these days, when humbug pushes talent to the wall. Her reception was most enthusiastic.

Arch Street Theatre.—It is useless to say that Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams had a warm reception and a full house. It is their universal custom. They played their well-known pieces greatly to the satisfaction of their admirers.

Academy of Music.—The great question of the day is the opera. The ladies are as much excited about it as the men are about the election. The opera is a most perfect organization; the candidates are all favorites, and have all attained the highest position in the musical world. It will commence on Monday, November 7, With what opera Mr. Grover has not announced; but all on his list are admirable, and have already, with one exception, *Marielle*, been heard and applauded in this city.

A Novelty.—The managers of "The Consumers' Mutual Coal Company" have arranged for an excursion to the Colliery on Friday next. A limited number of tickets are set apart for non-stockholders. This is a rare opportunity for our citizens to visit the black diamond region of their native State, and we heartily commend the excursion to all who have the time and means to spare for it. For full details, see advertisement.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1.50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds.

At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"Oil Strike.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

BROOM—THOMPSON.—On the 27th ultimo, at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. George F. Seymour, Robert H. Broom, of Washington City, to Mary Louise, daughter of R. D. Thompson, Esq.

Died.

BOWERS.—On August 18th, starved to death, at Andersonville prison, 6-667316, Wm. H. Bowers, aged 23 years, formerly of this city.

DUNN.—At City Point, Va., in the 17th year of his age, Thos. F. Dunn, One-hundred-and-ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Fifth Army Corps, eldest son of Garrett and Margaret Dunn, of this city. This is the fifth member of this family lost in the war.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

FREEMAN.—On the 29th ultimo, on his way home with his regiment, Charles A. Freeman, eldest son of Charles D. and Sarah A. Freeman, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family, Company B, Gray Reserves, Company F, One-hundred-and-ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 604 S. Tenth street, on Thursday, November 3d, 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

HARRIS.—On the morning of the 31st ultimo, Mary Jane Sickelvein, wife of Charles M. Harris, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 216 Chester street, on Wednesday afternoon, 2d instant, at 2 o'clock.

HOUGHTON.—On the 31st ultimo, Mary, daughter of the late Thomas and Rebecca Houghton, in the 75d year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. B. Shoemaker, No. 264 Arch street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HANCOCK.—On the 30th ultimo, Robert Hancock, Sr., in the 86th year of his age.

The male members and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 North Wharves, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Services at St. Paul's church, Third, below Walnut.

HANCOCK.—On Sunday, October 30th, Robert Hancocks, Sr., in the 86th year of his age.

The male members and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 26 North Wharves, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Services at St. Paul's church, Third, below Walnut.

HANCOCK.—On Sunday, October 30th, Robert Hancocks, Sr., in the 86th year of his age.

The male members and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 26 North Wharves, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Services at St. Paul's church, Third, below Walnut.

HANCOCK.—On Sunday, October 30th, Robert Hancocks, Sr., in the 86th year of his age.

The male members and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 26 North Wharves, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Services at St. Paul's church, Third, below Walnut.

MAXWELL.—October 31st, Andrew Maxwell, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Shoemaker, 264 Arch street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MYERS.—On the 31st ultimo, Miss Kate Myers, daughter of the late Thomas Myers, in the 27th year of her age.

Her friends will be given.

SCOTT.—At his late residence, No. 308 S. Sixteenth street, on Sunday morning, 30th instant, Robert R. Scott.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WOOD.—On the 29th instant, Elizabeth K., wife of John W. Wood, in the 42d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Germantown, this day, November 1st, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Montgomery cemetery.

Girard Bank.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1864.

The Rate and Conditions of Redemption of the issues of the Bank are as follows, of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, viz:—

It will be necessary, for the holders of stock which has not been commanded, to surrender their certificates for new issues, before receiving the Dividend. By order

W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

11-1 1mos 6t

Second National Bank of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1864.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.

W. H. BROWN, Cashier.

11-1 4t

The Manufacturers' National Bank.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

11-1 4t

Southwark Bank.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1864.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. payable on demand.

Stockholders are requested to bring their certificates.

F. P. STEEL, Cashier.

11-1 4t

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philad'a, November 1, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE Per cent, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

11-1 3t

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. GARRIGUES,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Jayne's Hair Tonic

CLEANSES THE SCALP FROM SCURF.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
REMOVES ALL DANDRUFF FROM THE HAIR.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CURES ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SCALP.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
EXCITES THE SCALP TO HEALTHY ACTION.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS PREMATURE GREYNESS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
PREVENTS THE FORMATION OF BALD SPOTS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CAUSES THE GROWTH OF NEW HAIR.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
RECLOTHES BALD HEADS WITH NEW HAIR.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
CLEANSES THE HAIR FROM ALL IMPURITIES.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL RENDER THE USE OF A WIG UNNECESSARY.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL REPRODUCE HAIR LOST IN SICKNESS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST, AND THE ENDS FROM SPLITTING.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
AS A BEAUTIFIER OF THE HAIR IS UNSURPASSED.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
GIVES THE HAIR A RICH AND GLOSSY APPEARANCE.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF WHISKERS.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
WILL QUICKEN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOUSTACHES.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IS UNEXCELLED.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
IS DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
SHOULD BE ON THE TOILET TABLE OF EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.
JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Will please the most fastidious, and its continued use will keep the hair and scalp in a clean and healthy condition. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing
Bargains in Clothing.

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Jones' Clothing, S. E. Cor. Seventh and Market.

JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.
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JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.

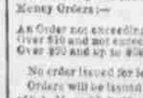
Finest Table Chocolate.—

DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Sixth and Tenth streets,

have now in store a supply of the

Best Broma,
Cocoa Shells and
Spanish Chocolates.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public



are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, and is entirely free from observation, only the wires are visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the premises in the least. A burglar alarm telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

PERSONAL.

George H. King, Columbia S. C.—Not heard anything on you since June came. She is now in Washington. Papers still at Marlborough. Annie is in Germantown and Oliver in Baltimore. Tom at "Hardesbury, Machine Works," Philadelphia. All well. Send postal to Philadelphia "Evening Telegraph."

ARTICE October 29.

For Sale—A Silver Hunting Case American Watch, nearly new, will be sold cheap. Belonging to a soldier. Address box 1250 P. O. 11-1 3t*

Philadelphia Post Office,

October 20, 1864.

Special Notice.

The Money Order System will go into effect on TUESDAY, November 1. Blank applications can be obtained, and a list of Money Order Offices that are established, or application at the Money Order Department at this Office, entrance at the Register Room door, where all information in relation thereto can be procured. The following are the rates of Commissions charged for Money Orders:—

An Order not exceeding $10	10 Cents
Over $10 and not exceeding $20	15 Cents
Over $20 and up to $30	20 Cents

No order issued for less than $1 and not exceeding $30. Orders will be issued for the present between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

C. A. WALBORN,
POSTMASTER.

10-20 4t

Army, Navy, and Citizen's Clothing Emporium, Second-door Strasp, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FAHR,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 19 North Second street, above Chesnut.

10 5 3m

L A T E S T.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

American Academy of Music.

GROVER'S GRAND

GERMAN OPERA.

SEASON OF TEN NIGHTS ONLY.

(Positively limited by engagements to the nights announced, and cannot be extended; nor can any further season of Grand Opera be given during the fall and winter in this city.)

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

SEASON SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS for sale now at GOULD'S MUSIC STORE.

The Director earnestly hopes that the lovers of Opera will assist in securing a large season sale, in view of the very great expense and necessary risk attending an operatic enterprise of such magnificence. With this hope he places the price of Subscription Seats at the following very moderate rates, and offers a scheme embracing

A SEAT FOR EACH NIGHT,
A SEAT FOR EVERY OTHER NIGHT,
(alternating from either the first or the second Opera), and
A SEAT FOR THE FIRST FIVE NIGHTS.

Season Secured Seat (Ten Operas)	$12 50
Alternate Nights Secured Seats (Five Operas)	6 25
First Five Operas	6 25

Sale for Single Opera nights will not commence before TUESDAY, November 7, 1864. 10-31 3t

Mrs. John Drew's New Arch St. Theatre.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
This week of the engagement of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
The Legendary Drama of
THE FAIRY CIRCLE; Or, CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.
Con O'Carolan.....Barney Williams
Meliese.....Mrs. Barney Williams
After which the Comedietta of
THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
Melissa, with songs.....Mrs. Barney Williams
To conclude with the Farce of
JONES' BABY.

New Chestnut Street Theatre.—Leonard Grover & William E. Sinn, Lessees and Managers.
TUESDAY EVENING, November 1, 1864,
Second night of the distinguished American Actress and Philadelphia Favorite,
Mrs. D. P. Bowers,
Who will appear, for the second time in this city, as "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine," in C. W. Taylor's (the original author) emotional play, in 5 acts, styled
EAST LYNNE.
In preparation, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Saturday Afternoon, REGULAR FAMILY MATINEE, which will be produced, for the second time, THE FORTY THIEVES.
FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

Walnut Street Theatre.
SECOND WEEK OF THE RENOWNED ARTISTES,
MR. McKEAN BUCHANAN,
And his talented and beautiful daughter,
MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, November 1, 1864,
Will be produced for the second time in this city,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT; Or, THE DARK DEED IN THE WOODS!
Jonathan Rosebluff.....McKean Buchanan
Martha Rosebluff.....Miss Virginia Buchanan
Assisted by the full strength of the Company.
Box Office open from 9 till 5 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

WANTS.

Furnished House Wanted, in west Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-9

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

To Rent.—The second floor, No. 16 S. Front Street, 200 feet deep. Also, a store on Letitia street. Apply to JOHN B. LOVE, 10-29 6t No. 16 S. FRONT street.

Dissolution.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 226 DOCK street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 26, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 226 DOCK street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. (11-1 1m

Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

Co-partnership.—Washington Butcher, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son, Henry Clay Butcher. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. FRONT Street,
Philadelphia, October 31, 1864. 10-31-1m*

$8 A TON

For Large Nut Coal.

$10 a Ton

For Stove and Heater Coal,

At

ALTER'S COAL YARD,
SIXTH Street (Wharf),
below Girard avenue.

N. B.—Samples at Branch Office,
SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.
11-1 3m

Coal at $7·50 per Ton.—The Cons

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE NORTHERN RAIDS—THE LAW AND OUR DUTY IN RELATION TO THEM.

From the Herald.

The continuation of hostile raids from Canada into the United States is becoming a subject of grave importance. No sooner is the St. Albans difficulty in a train of judicial inquiry than we are informed by the Canadian authorities that an attack on the city of Buffalo is in contemplation by parties from the Rebel States who have been given an asylum within the provinces, while from Sandusky, Ohio, we have information of a projected raid on that city. In fact, not a foot of our northern boundary is now safe from these piratical incursions. It would seem as if the Canadian Government was totally unable to repress them either by their civil authorities or military forces.

This state of things puts us to the unpleasant task of considering what it will shortly become our duty to do in self-defence. If it shall be necessary to station not only a military force along our northern boundaries, but even to cross them to punish the violators of our soil and the destroyers of the lives and property of our citizens, the British Government and the Canadian Government must not complain. The authorities for our procedure for such a step are ample, and are found in the practice and declarations of the British Government itself.

Lord Castlereagh, in his circular to the allied Powers, January 19, 1821, declared that no government was more prepared than his own "to uphold the right of any State or States to interfere where their own security or essential interests were seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another State." It was also judicially laid down in England in the case of the *Twee Gebroeders* that no proximate acts of war were in any manner to be allowed to originate on neutral ground. A vessel within a neutral line cannot send out her boats on hostile enterprises, and no act of hostility is to be commenced on neutral ground. But, whatever were the old rules of international law, the British Government has set an example, already referred to by us on previous occasions, which we can justifiably follow—that of the *Chesapeake*.

Neither during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, of General Harrison, or his successor, John Tyler, did it abandon the principle as laid down by Mr. Fox, in his letter to Mr. Forsyth, that the destruction of that steamer within our territory was "one in the strictest sense of self-defence rendered absolutely necessary by the circumstances of the occasion for the safety and protection of her Majesty's subjects," and where "the friendly Power had been deprived through overbearing piratical violence of its proper authority over that portion of its territory."

These assertions were further backed up by the distinct avowal of Lord Palmerston to our minister in London, when he declared that the act complained of was with the sanction of the British Government. These were acquiesced in as legal by Mr. Tyler, and indirectly defended both by Mr. Webster and Mr. Cushing, who were then the great supports of his Administration. We are therefore left in no doubt that the rights assumed and maintained in the case of the *Caroline* have equal force and substantiality for us.

The Canadian Government is then necessarily in this predicament. If it does not do us justice against those robbers now in custody in Montreal, we shall be fully warranted in following them with an armed force and taking possession of them ourselves. And in case any attack, originating in the Canadas, is made on Detroit or Buffalo, it will be our right, as our duty, to follow the raiders into Canadian territory and "shoot them down."

If the Rebel leaders can transfer the war from their own territory to our Northern frontier, making the Canadas their base of operations, not only will the neutrality of our Northern neighbors be abandoned, but they will become a dangerous enemy, and must be treated as such.

THE GERMAN VOTE FOR THE UNION.

From the Times.

The *Staats Zeitung*, in a labored editorial replying to our recent call upon the Germans for greater activity in this election, admits the truth of our assertion that the intelligent Germans are on the side of the Union party. It seeks to explain this interesting fact by the charge of "self-conceit" against this class, and by the allegation that they are beguiled through the humanitarian cry of "Anti-slavery." As they are often gentlemen of much culture, who know from long reading the fearful effects of the system of human slavery in all lands where it has been tried, and as personally they have sacrificed fortune and country for liberty, we think the last point of the accusation is probably true.

They undoubtedly can appreciate what liberty means better than many of our native Americans, and they do unquestionably hate slavery, as men should who have suffered under oppression all their lives. They were too intelligent to be deceived by the word "Democrat," as some of their ignorant countrymen, and they naturally joined the progressive and truly Republican party of this country. Their support of the Union party is all the more acceptable, because, as the *Zeitung* truly observes, many of them personally preferred General Fremont for President; but, uninfluenced by their personal prejudices, they feel now that their first duty to their country is to defeat McClellan and the Peace faction. They are acting a truly patriotic part.

We are convinced also that large numbers of their less educated countrymen, intelligent German mechanics and shopkeepers, are now seeing the true nature of this outrage, and will vote for the Union party. They understand now that it is precisely the same struggle which they left behind in Europe—the contest between the privileged few and the masses.

The Southern slaveholders are fighting the battles of the aristocracy the world over. They have over and over again expressed their supreme contempt for the white laboring class; they have declared that poor whites ought to be slaves; they have limited votes by property in many States, and have always opposed common schools for the people; they have protected the large land and slaveholders by legislation, and have lorded it over the mechanic and laboring classes. Their influence has been to have the poor whites in a state of ignorance and degradation, hardly above that of the slaves; and now with these ignorant and degraded dependants they have fought the battle for slavery, their followers not knowing that they were bleeding and dying for their own enslavement. This war is the world-battle between Aristocracy and Democracy.

The ignorant Copperheads of the North and the poor whites of the South are fighting with those who would most tyrannize over them. This, the intelligent German portion of the East already see, as their compatriots of the West have long understood. The *Staats Zeitung* represents an ignorant constituency, for even these misguided persons begin to appreciate its sophistries and to see the falseness of much of the cry of "Democracy."

The great German vote of the country has always been on the side of Liberty and Union. It will continue to be so. And as the Germans have nobly represented themselves in the ranks of our armies, so will they now in the peaceful battle at the polls.

THE HOUR OF DEATH.—At the recent meeting of the British Association, a paper on this subject was read by Mr. Haviland, of the Bridgewater Infirmary. It stated that the author had collected over 5000 cases of death, with the hour of death and other circumstances recorded, which he had tabulated and exhibited on a large chart. By this chart he showed that, in 1000 cases of death in children under five years of age, the periods of the greatest mortality took place during the hours of 1 and 3 in the morning, in the ordinary observation took place in the corresponding hours; and that, between 9 and 12 P. M., the rate of mortality was at its minimum. He then compared these statistics with 2001 deaths from all causes, and the chart shows how remarkably the wave lines of death compared with those above. In the cases of death from consumption, although they showed a general resemblance in the wave line, yet, between the hours of 4 to 8 A. M., when there was a depression, when compared with the first four hours' period, the mortality was the greatest. The extraordinary mortality was in the early hours of the morning, when the powers of life were at their lowest ebb; and, strange to say, when the patient was most cared for. He urged the necessity of feeding and stimulating the patients at their weakest hour, so as to tide them over a critical period, and, even if death be inevitable, to support the patient, so that he might at least have a few hours more of life snatched from enmity to admit of his being able to carry out some neglected duty, pardon some enemy, or see some beloved friend.

—A company has been chartered to bring water into New London, Conn., from an elevation of one hundred and seventy feet.

OFFICIAL CONGRESSIONAL VOTE OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—The full official vote of this State for Congress is as follows:—

FIRST DISTRICT.

William E. Niblack (Dem.)	14,795
Cyrus W. Allen (Rep.)	12,610
Niblack's majority	2,110

SECOND DISTRICT.

Michael C. Kerr (Dem.)	11,357
William W. Curry (Rep.)	9,014
Kerr's majority	2,293

THIRD DISTRICT.

Patsy Hill (Rep.)	12,017
Henry W. Harrington (Dem.)	11,173
Hill's majority	844

FOURTH DISTRICT.

John H. Farquhar (Rep.)	10,013
George Berry (Dem.)	9,949
Farquhar's majority	64

FIFTH DISTRICT.

George W. Julian (Rep.)	13,426
James S. Brown (Dem.)	6,241
Julian's majority	7,185

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Ebenezer Dumont (Rep.)	13,844
John S. Low (Dem.)	10,898
Dumont's majority	2,946

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

*Daniel W. Voorhees (Dem.)	12,810
Harvey D. Washburne (Rep.)	12,295
Voorhees' majority	514
*Contested.	

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Godlove S. Orth (Rep.)	13,536
James F. Rariey (Dem.)	12,349
Orth's majority	1,187

NINTH DISTRICT.

Schuyler Colfax (Rep.)	14,558
David Turpie (Dem.)	13,578
Colfax's majority	1,380

TENTH DISTRICT.

Joseph H. Defrees (Rep.)	14,617
Joseph R. Edgerton (Dem.)	14,027
Defrees' majority	590

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Thomas N. Sidwell (Rep.)	15,222
James F. McDowell (Dem.)	12,880
Sidwell's majority	2,342

The delegation comprises 8 Republicans and 3 Democrats. In the present Congress there are 7 Democrats and but 4 Republicans.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

VALUE OF GOLD.—The following advertisement shows the value of gold in Dixie:—

"$50 Reward.—Gold Chain Bracelet.—Lost, yesterday, Thursday, on Main street, between Rees' Daguerrean saloon and Ellgood's book store, a gold chain bracelet.

"The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at the box office of the new Richmond theatre.

"S. B.—All persons are warned against trading for or purchasing the same."

A CHANCE FOR NORTHERN COPPERHEADS.—By the following official order, published in one of the Richmond papers, it will be seen that the Rebel General Cooper offers "protection to all such rebels as are now held to service against their will" in the United States, and who come within the Confederate lines. Here is an opportunity which should at once be embraced by Northern Copperheads. The order reads as follows:—

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, Va., August 15, 1863.—General Orders No. 65:—I. It having been represented to the War Department that there are numbers of foreigners, entrapped by artifice and fraud into the military and naval service of the United States, who would gladly withdraw from further participation in the inhuman warfare waged against a people who have never given them a pretext for hostility, and that there are many inhabitants of the United States, now retained in that service against their will, who are averse to aiding in the unjust war now being prosecuted against the Confederate States: And it being also known that these men are prevented from abandoning such compulsory service, by the difficulty they experience in escaping therefrom: it is ordered that all such persons, coming within the lines of the Confederate armies, shall be received, protected, and supplied with means of subsistence, until such of them as desire it can be forwarded to the most convenient points on the border, when all facilities will be afforded them to return to their homes.

By order, S. COOPER, A. and I. General.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

From the Richmond papers, of the 26th ultimo.

☞ TO THEO. D. OR WM. M. DAY, OF NEW YORK: or Henry M. Day, Philadelphia:—I am well. Have tried every means to hear from you. Answer by flag of truce, and it rough this medium. Address,

JOHN J. DAY, Augusta, Ga.

New York *News* please copy.

☞ INFORMATION WANTED OF MY SON, THOS. B. DAVIS, of the 2d Virginia Cavalry, who was painfully wounded on the 8th and was captured on the 9th ultimo, with the ambulance train, near Woodstock, Va.

My former commercial friends of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York will confer a favor by giving the desired information, and supplying me with anything he may need. JOHN T. DAVIS, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ MRS. RECHTEL, No. 347 N. NINTH STREET, Philadelphia.—Dear Mother:—Jacob died on the 4th of October. Sent letters by flag of truce, and am anxious to get to you. The children are all well.

SARAH RECHTEL.

Philadelphia *Inquirer* and *Ledger* please copy.

DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1001 CHESNUT STREET.

FIRST-CLASS

MILLINERY GOODS,

REAL LACES, &c. &c.,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES 11 8mdp

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of

ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,

FRENCH CLOTHS,

VELOUR BEAVERS,

FROSTED BEAVERS,

VELVET BEAVERS,

At the

HIGHEST STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.

A. W. LYMAN,

No. 228 S. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Ball Dresses made to order on short notice. 11-1-1m

MISSES' EMBROIDERED JACONET COLLARS.

Several hundred of the Cutest Collars for little girls, at 25, 31, 38, 44, 50, 56, 63, 69, 75, 81, 88, 94, 100, 106, 113, 119, 125, 131, 138, 144, 150, 156, 163, 169, 175, 181, 188, 194, 200, 206, 213, 219, 225, 231, 238, 244, 250, 256, 263, 269,

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

For The Evening Telegraph.

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.

[The following lines will be sung at a Union Mass Meeting to be held at Beverly, New Jersey, this evening, November 1.]

Sound the clarion wild and shrill,
Fling its echoes from hill to hill;
Rouse the freemen from shore to shore,
Let the war horse stand at every door.
Gird on your armor, swell the host,
Let your country's freedom be your boast;
Unfurl the flag—let its folds float high,
For God and our country we'll live or die.
Brothers of freedom, join hand to hand,
And soul to soul for your native land;
Crush the base traitors beneath your heel,
Let each dastard heart feel the chill of your steel.
Unbind your shackles—and lift the lash
O'er the backs of the aristocratic trash,
Cast slavery shrieking from every door,
Freedom stands sentinel evermore.
Your Constitution is still your pride,
Down with the traitors who dare divide;
"United we stand—divided we fall,"
America's watchword, for one and for all.
Plant your banner from the North to the South,
Till the earth shouts praise from every mouth,
And the stars and the stripes will proudly wave
Triumphantly over brave Washington's grave.

EGGWATER, New Jersey.

NURSERY RHYMES.

DEDICATED TO THE UNION ARMY.

I.

There was a young man of *Rich Mountain*,
Stole his plans from that very rich fountain,
Old Rosecrans' brain,
And thus filched his fame,
This *astute* young man of Rich Mountain.

II.

There was a young man of *Ball's Bluff*,
Stopped McCall, which for Baker was rough;
And lest Stone should tell
He sent him to —— Fort Lafayette,
This *pious* young man of Ball's Bluff.

III.

There was a young man of *December*,
Said "As yet I'm not ready, remember.
I'm preparing war's quiver,
Let the boys meanwhile shiver."
Affectionate young man of December.

IV.

There was a young man of *January*,
Said "Let Rebels alone, for you're weary;
It's not certain you'll whip 'em;
When they run, then we'll rip 'em"—
This *weary* young man of January.

V.

There was a young man of *Potomac*,
As yet for a fight he'd no stomach,
So the Rebs kept their blockade,
And they sneered on each raid,
At this *qualmish* young man of Potomac.

VI.

There was a young man of *Manassas*,
For eight months, he said, "Surely they'll thrash us."
They skedaddled one day,
He ran too—t'other way!
Napoleonic young man of Manassas!

VII.

A young man of *Circumbendibus*,
As a nation would put an end to us.
So to catch his friend Lee
He went 'round by the sea—
Strategic young man of Circumbendibus!

THE PENINSULA.

VIII.

There was a young man of *Lee's Mill*,
Who drowned Vermont's son with a will;
This he cared not to see,
So he left there at three—
This *sensitive* youth of Lee's Mill!

STRATEGY.

IX.

There was a young man of *Yorktown*,
Said "Acre thirty days I'll chalk down.
If I take it at once,
Jeff will call me a dunce."
This *rapid* young man of Yorktown.

X.

There was a young man of *Williamsburg*,
Said "These fighters I'll tame like Van Amburg,
I'll kill Hooker and Kearney,
And then Hancock I'll blarney."
This *subtle* young man of Williamsburg.

XI.

There was a young man of *West Point*,
Who told "setter" Franklin to "jest point,"
While th' advance flushed the game:
They got hard knocks and blame.
This *able* young man of West Point.

XII.

There was a young man of *The Fair Oaks*,
With his Generals was forced to compare notes;
He'd no musical fire,
Yet they showed him a "Lyre."
This *truthful* young man of The Fair Oaks.

XIII.

A young man of *Fair Oaks the Second*,
On Hooker's attack had not reckoned.
Hooker whipped them like fun,
At which looked very glum
This *prudent* youth of Fair Oaks the Second.

XIV.

There was a young man of *Hanover*,
Fought with a brigade, not a man over;
This pleasant excursion
He called a diversion—
Diverting young man of Hanover.

XV.

There was a young man of *Gaines' Mills*,
Who was afraid of the enemy's pills,
So he thence ran away.
"Changed his base," does he say?
This *valiant* young man of Gaines' Mill.

XVI.

There was a young man of *Glendale*,
Who felt his courage still fail
So kept well to the rear,
Through prudence, not fear,
This *gallant* young man of Glendale.

XVII.

Said a young man of *Malvern Hill*,
"I now can seize Richmond at will,"
But still 'twas the same,
'Twas "not in the game,'
Of this *loyal* young man of Malvern Hill.

CHANGE OF BASE!

XVIII.

Said a certain young man of the *Gunboat*,
"Let the whole army sink, so that I float."
So he drank off his tod,
Took a smoke and a nod—
This *luxurious* youth of the Gunboat.

XIX.

There was a young man of *Bull Run*,
Who smoked and said "Pope is undone!
Now Mac, lad, take courage,
Give them no food or forage!"
Prophetic young man of Bull Run!

XX.

There was a young man of *South Mountain*,
Cornered Longstreet and trains beyond counting;
But he checked the advance,
And the Rebs seized the chance—
This *generous* youth of South Mountain!

XXI.

There was a young man of *Antietam*,
Who knew that if he pursued he'd beat 'em,
So he called for his spade,
And a truce there he made—
This *considerate* youth of Antietam!

XXII.

A young man en route to *Winchester*,
Loved his cigar and siesta—
With wife, baby, and maid,
Very long thus he stayed,
Uxorious youth of Winchester.

XXIII.

There was a young man of *New York*,
Failed in fighting and tried next to talk.
Snobs and traitors applaud,
But the people are bored
By this *reticent* youth of New York.

XXIV.

There was a young man of the *North*,
Of the loyal the scorn and the scoff.
And Iscariot's shame
Will be fame to his name,
This ambitious young man of the North.

Death of General Ransom.

One of the bravest and noblest of our military leaders, Brigadier-General T. E. G. Ransom, commanding the 17th Army Corps in Sherman's army, died at Rome, in Georgia, on Saturday last, of dysentery, from which he had been suffering for some weeks.

General Ransom was a son of the brave Colonel Ransom, of the Regular army, who was killed at Chepultepec. General Ransom entered the war as captain in the 11th Illinois Regiment. He rose in this regiment to the grade of colonel, and was made brigadier-general at General Grant's request. He was for some time chief of Grant's staff, distinguished himself at Donelson and Shiloh, and was very prominent for bravery and skill at Vicksburg, especially as a leader of storming parties.

After the capture of Vicksburg he took part in the short Texas campaign, and went up the Red river, commanding a division in the 13th Army Corps. General McClernand falling sick Ransom took command of the corps. In the campaign he received a very severe wound in the knee, which for a time disabled him. This made the fourth time he had been wounded since the opening of the war.

General Ransom stayed for some time with friends in this city. When he was able to return to his duty he was sent to join Sherman, by Grant; and after General Dodge was wounded and disabled, Sherman placed Ransom at the head of the 17th Army Corps, which he commanded to the entire satisfaction of his superior. Ransom was one of the youngest general officers in the service; he showed himself on all occasions a brave, intelligent, and zealous soldier; and he had been strongly recommended for promotion to a major-generalship for the ability he displayed in the campaign against Atlanta.

Devoted to the service and faithful to an extreme sense of duty, General Ransom retained his command after he was too weak to sit his horse, and for the last week kept on duty, though compelled to ride in an ambulance. He died at his post, and in him the country has lost one of its best, noblest, and ablest defenders; a young man of fine genius, of great capacity, of high principles, and of a singular unselfishness and modesty which shrank from public approval, and was content to act bravely without looking for applause.

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

The death of the Duke of Newcastle takes our citizens by surprise. He was well known in our country, as he acted as guardian of the Prince of Wales. The New York *Times* publishes the following obituary on him:—

The *City of Manchester* brings news of the death of the Duke of Newcastle, one of the most liberal and judicious of the class of able statesmen who followed the fortunes of Sir Robert Peel. The deceased peer, Henry Pelham Clinton, was born on the 22d of May, 1811, and he was, consequently, in his fifty-fourth year. He was long known in the House of Commons under the title of Lord Lincoln. He succeeded his father in the dukedom in 1837, and since then he has taken a leading part in various Governments, first as Secretary of State for War, and more recently as Secretary of State for the Colonies.

He had held at different times subordinate Government positions in the successive Governments of Sir Robert Peel. His loyal adherence to the latter, when the Conservatives deserted him, caused an estrangement between the late Duke and his father, who was an extreme protectionist and Tory. This caused him the loss of his seat in the Commons for South Nottinghamshire, but through the influences of the Hamilton family, into which the late Duke had married, got him elected for the Falkirk burghs in Scotland, and he sat for these till he succeeded to the peerage. His domestic relations were unhappy. He got divorced from his wife in 1861, and recently one of his children made an unfortunate marriage. These things doubtless aggravated the complaint of which he died. His name, although not such as to rank him with the foremost of British statesmen, will be long and warmly cherished by his countrymen.

He will be remembered in connection with Sidney, Lord Herbert, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Elgin, and Lord Canning, men who were earnest, honest, laborious rather than brilliant. The Duke was possessed of eminent discretion, and to this was due his selection as the chief adviser of the Prince of Wales in this country.

A Warlike World.

The *Opinion Nationale* of a recent date gives this dismal picture of the present belligerent condition of the world:—

"If there be a dead calm in politics as well as business amongst us, it is not the same in all parts of the little planet we inhabit. Three-quarters of humanity, in fact, are living in the barbarous state of war.

"There is war in Poland.
"War in Algeria.
"War in Tunis.
"War in Mexico.
"War in the United States.
"War in Peru.
"War in New Zealand.
"War in China and Kachgar.
"War in Japan.
"War in Afghanistan.
"War in twenty countries in Africa.

"This is, unfortunately, enough to discourage the friends of universal peace; and who can say they will not meet with still greater disappointment next year? Italy, Hungary, Poland, Denmark, and the Slavonian population of Turkey are not, it must be confessed, in the most pacific humor; and to those who study the general situation of our continent, it is quite evident that the general situation, instead of getting better, goes on from day to day getting more and more complicated."

—The people of St. Petersburg have been witnessing, at Tsarskoe Selo, races after the English system. They were attended by an assemblage of elegant women and a display of irreproachable toilets, but these hardly compensated for the total want of animation and the absence of all interest in what is going on. The spectators cannot withhold a smile of approbation at the neat appearance of the English jockeys, forming a striking contrast to their Russian brethren, who seem as if they never would learn how to dress, nd always look like caricatures.

FOURTH EDITION

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Important Advantages Gained by General Butler.

SHERIDAN'S SUCCESSES IN THE VALLEY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The United States steamer *Cossack* arrived here this morning from City Point, with army mails and passengers. In the assault on the enemy's works on the north side of the James, the 24 Division of the 18th Corps suffered rather severely, and the 92d New York and 10th New Hampshire regiments lost their colors.

General Butler gained important advantages of position, which he retains. General Marston, a commander of a division in the Army of the James, came up on the *Cossack* as a passenger.

Colonel Pitkin, Chief Quartermaster at City Point, has been promoted to a brigadier.

The body of Captain Rustin, of the 6th Ohio Cavalry, was brought up on the *Cossack*.

General John A. Rawlins, Chief of General Grant's Staff, passed through Washington last night, en route for St. Louis.]

The Military Commission adjourned over today until to-morrow, without taking up the case of Colonel North, New York State Agent, charged with complicity in the soldiers' vote election fraud.

The Hagerstown correspondent of the Washington *Star* says:—"General Custer has not yet returned from the pursuit of the guerilla party which captured General Duffie while on his way from Winchester to this place, in a two-horse spring wagon, belonging to Mr. G. W. Middlehauff. General Duffie was at the time of his capture commander of this post, and has been succeeded by General Max Weber, who has established his headquarters in the Washington House.

General Weber is in bad health and keeps to his room, except when business call him out.

It is anticipated that a considerable number of troops will winter here, and preparations are being made to receive them.

General Sheridan's dismounted cavalry camp has been removed from Martinsburg to Hagerstown. There are between three and four thousand men in camp, the majority of whom are of Averill's old command. During last week the camp was visited by a paymaster, who paid off the troops.

Eight hundred head of stock captured in the valley, and composed of young colts, brood mares, hogs, sheep, cows, &c., were driven through here into Pennsylvania a few days ago, under charge of Captain Parkhurst and one hundred men. Captain William H. Brown, of the 6th Regular Cavalry, has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of Cavalry in General Sheridan's army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Sheridan's successes in the valley have caused a feeling of security to prevail here, and our merchants are again laying in heavy stocks of goods for fall and winter trade. As a large quantity of abandoned Government property is scattered throughout Washington and Frederick counties, Detective David Sowders is actively engaged in gathering it up and turning it over to the proper authorities. Since August he has recovered about $40,000 worth.

Hagerstown District lacks but three men of filling its quota; under the last call of the President the quota of the district was sixty-four men. Politics are running high here, and the McClellan men are straining every nerve to carry the State.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

COLONEL NORTH TO BE TRIED TO-MORROW.

TROUBLE AT THE POLLS APPREHENDED.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The New York Commissioners will have another interview with Secretary Stanton this afternoon. Colonel North will have his trial to-morrow. It is believed by the Government that leading New York Democrats intend to bring on a collision at the polls. It will not succeed, however.

THE CAPTURE OF THE "ROANOKE."

NEW YORK, November 1.—Mr. Hawley, of the captured steamer *Roanoke*, in a statement of the affair, says the steamer was boarded in Havana harbor by three boats containing passengers, who, in the evening, proved themselves to be Rebels in disguise, led by Lieutenant Braine.

The officers and crew were overpowered and made prisoners, and the vessel headed for Bermuda, where a pilot was called on board. Lieutenant Braine went ashore, and brought on board a party of Rebels, and the vessel put to sea, soon overhauling a brig, with coal and provisions for the pirates.

On the next day a vessel was met which was to take off the passengers. The transfer was made, together with a quantity of cotton, and the steamer set on fire.

The passengers and crew were taken into Five Fathom Hole, and the purser and first officer went ashore to have the pirates arrested. They were arrested, but after a mock trial by the British authorities were discharged.

The *Roanoke* had on board $17,000 in greenbacks and $4000 in gold.

The report that Captain Drew had received notice of a plot to capture his vessel is unfounded.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1.—A terrible collision occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad last evening, between a passenger train, which left here at 1 o'clock, and a cattle train coming south.

Twenty-eight dead bodies have been taken out of the wreck. Two of the wounded have since died, and twenty or thirty more are wounded. The full particulars of the disaster have not been received.

The accident occurred six miles south of Lafayette. A majority of the killed and wounded were returned soldiers.

Among the killed is Rev. B. F. Winans, of the Sanitary Commission.

The United States Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—E. S. Ells has entered upon his duties as Sixth Auditor; and John Wilson, formerly of Chicago, as Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Gold was sold as high as 245½, but has now fallen to 234. It is quoted at the Board at 235½, and at half-past 1 was sold at 236.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 102; Cumberland preferred, 85; Illinois Central, 131½; ditto, bonds, 118; Michigan Southern, 76¾; New York Central, 127; Reading, 135¾; Hudson River, 127½; Canton Company, 80¾; Missouri 6s, 61½; Erie, 102¾; Penn a Coal, 160; One Year Certificates, 99¾; Ten-forties, 95; Five-twenty Coupons, new issue, 101; Coupon 6s, 107¾.

BALTIMORE, November 1.—Flour is firm at $11 25 for Howard street super and Western extra. Wheat is active, with an advance of 5c.; sales of 6000 bushels at $2 92@2 95 for red. Corn dull at $1 70@1 75 for white. Whisky call. Coffee buoyant and advancing; sales of Rio at 41½@42½c.

DEPUTIES OF MOSEBY'S GUERILLAS.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—Quite a lively fight occurred between a large force of Mosby's men, on Sunday, and a portion of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, in the neighborhood of Salem, Virginia. Mosby expected to surprise our troops, and sent three separate detachments of his men to make a simultaneous attack upon our forces; but he found them ready for any hostile demonstration.

The consequence was, the guerilla chief was routed. We lost two or three men killed, and three or four wounded. The Rebel loss was more than double this number, to say nothing of the fifteen or twenty prisoners captured.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

SAFE SUPPLY OF HIS ARMY.

Rebel Account of Early's Defeat

HIS LOSS FIFTY-SEVEN PIECES OF ARTILLERY.

He is to be Retained in Command.

Arrangements have been made by which all the army wagon trains to supply Sheridan's army will rendezvous at Martinsburg, Va. At stated times a train with supplies will proceed to the front under the escort of a strong guard. Major W. E. Morford, Assistant Quartermaster, is appointed depot quartermaster of the post.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 28th inst., in speaking (through a correspondent) of Early's last stampede, says:—

Little I thought ten days ago when I was writing about our cavalry from this identical place, to which I am now just returned, that one of the greatest, if not the greatest stampede of this war, and a stampede of infantry, too, had yet to take place. It is the most singular affair that one can possibly imagine: a whole day of glory and a few minutes of shame—a splendid beginning and a monstrous end—*multæ formosa superne desirat in piscem.*

I don't know whether it is better to laugh or to cry, for the thing is so odd and ludicrous in some respects, that, if we were only fighting for the outraged dignity of a plenipotentiary, the rights of reversion to some duchess, some petty island in the East Indies, or even for the possession of some Siberia of ours, we might as well take our time and ease, and look only upon the funny part of this great mischief. But I am afraid we cannot afford such luxury as laughter at our own expense just at present, and that it is our duty under the circumstances, to take it with a proper mixture of "anger" and "sorrow."

Then after speaking of the capture of eighteen pieces of artillery, the correspondent proceeds to state:—

The Yankees bring up a new line at about one hour and a quarter before sundown; they push it to the front, and our left division (Gordon's) gives way. They give way, yes, but that is nothing, God bless them; the best of men give way some times; but why don't they rally? I say, why don't they rally, for this is our only trouble and misfortune on that ill-fated 19th of October.

But rally they won't. See them go back unconcerned, just as gayly as if nothing was the matter. They do not reply anything to officers, they just slip back with their muskuts poised in their hands as if they were deploying backwards as skirmishers. In the meanwhile the Yankees lose no time; it is now their turn to go onward. Kershaw's Division now was struck; it gives way, too, in its turn, after having tried hard to stand its ground. Nothing better, nothing more noble, as long as it did fight; but now it has given way like Gordon's, and, like Gordon's, it won't rally.

Our artillery, in general, did well. They tried to re-establish the fight and twice made a stand—at such points, too, where we might have had the vantage-ground over the Yankees; but there was no rally—no rally of a brigade, no rally of a regiment, no rally of a company; the whole army, confused into a nameless, shapeless mass of men, going back, back, all the time. The flood increases in depth as we reach the turnpike.

The artillery, the ambulances, wagons, all rattle down, at first at a decent rate, at a cool walk, a kind of gentlemanly stampede; but a few shells that come bursting right over our heads give us an additional speed. We are running; a turn of the road, a protection from the shells, and we walk again. I never saw or dreamed of a more self-possessed crowd of skedaddlers; they were no more scared, sir, and no more ashamed than if there had not been a particle of danger or disgrace in their predicament.

Finally, an old rotten bridge gives way, there is a dead lock, and artillery wagons, and ambulances are there for the Yankees. They need not strike a lick to have them; all they have to do is to come down the road where they are stuck, and theirs they are. In that way we lost thirty-nine of our own pieces, besides eighteen that we captured, and God knows how many wagons and ambulances. All those trains might have been saved by a force of two hundred skirmishers, but it could not be got. They were tired, they were played out; they had enough of it—our men!

In another place he says:—"I will add, however, that but for the loss of material the advantage of the day would still be on our side. We have severely crippled that Yankee army, you may depend upon it. Our army of the valley is made of splendid material, but the wear and tear of this long campaign has told with terrible effect upon its organization."

He concludes as follows:—

It is impossible, at present, to give you a fair estimate of our losses in men. Speaking in general, the loss is as small as it can be for a fight from sunrise to sunset, although I know one regiment of our division to have lost twenty officers. We took a large number of prisoners and secured them, whilst we must have lost very few, as we did stampede so timely and finally; so we did, dear sir, and to say we were whipped, and whipped by our own folly alone, is neither new nor consoling, but it is true.

If I recollect, the fruits of the battle of Shiloh were lost from the same unmilitary straggling and plundering in camps.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE STATISTICS.—During last month 3149 arrests were made by the police of this city, apportioned among the several districts as follows:—

D.	Arrests.	Dist.	Arrests.
1	255	11	139
2	538	12	92
3	393	13	26
4	300	14	13
5	323	15	42
6	164	16	126
7	137	Reserve Corps	199
8	106	Park Police	14
9	85	Harbor Police	7
10	176	Day Sergeants	24

INHUMAN ACT.—A colored lad named Charles Cork, aged fourteen years, was pushed off the West Chester cars near Darby road yesterday, and severely injured about the head. He was standing on the platform at the time, when he was accosted by a brute who desired to know whether he was for Lincoln or McClellan. The lad of course preferred the former, whereupon he was knocked down and rolled off the train. He lives in Delaware county.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Last night the police made a descent on a disorderly house in Duke street, and took into custody fourteen persons, together with Elizabeth W. France, the alleged proprietress. The whole party were arraigned before Alderman Welding this morning, and Elizabeth was held to answer at court. The others were held for their future good behavior.

WHOLESALE LARCENY.—For some time past parties have been in the habit of frequenting the Union Drove Yard and carrying off hay, oats, &c., thrown out for the cattle to feed upon. Yesterday Sarah Bennett, Ann Finley, Michael Say, Daniel Murphy, James Kirk, John Garland, and Thomas Welsh were arrested upon the charge of stealing the feed, and were held for a further hearing by Alderman Miller.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—This morning William Gillingham had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, upon the charge of having assaulted Officer Lamalere, last night, at Sixth and Chesnut streets. The officer was struck over the eye with a "billy," and received a very severe wound. Gillingham was held for a further hearing.

FIRE.—This morning, about 11 o'clock, an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of a stable in Moore street, above Amber, Nineteenth Ward. The building belonged to John White. The loss is estimated at $300.

TACK PETROLEUM STOCK.—WANTED to purchase Stock in above Company.
Apply to
31* No. 129 S. FRONT, Upstairs.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE OF COAL,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
To be had at
Schuylkill Haven Coal Company's Depot,
Nos. 1826 and 1827 MARKET STREET.
N. B.—Our motto is QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. 10-31-1m

COAL AT FIRST COST.
Cost Price to Stockholders $7 00 per Ton.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
COAL OF BEST QUALITY.
SHARES, each entitling to ONE AND A HALF TON, at first cost, EVERY YEAR for TWENTY YEARS, and CASH DIVIDENDS of profits from the sale of all surplus Coal, may now be obtained at $10 00, payable half on subscribing and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL
BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY.
Office 121 S. THIRD Street,
(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)
Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 Shares.
Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.
Subscriptions of 4 shares, $40; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $150; of 50 shares, $420; of 100 shares, $820; of 200 shares, $1600.
Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividends every 6 months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.
Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.
The Company possess large and well-built COAL WORKS, at DONALDSON (near Tremont), Schuylkill county, with extensive Mining and Timber rights, an excellent Coal Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Hoisters, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 20,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.
The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable Coal Veins, extend within the lines of the Company for nearly two miles in length.
A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of this Company, over which the Coal is daily sent to market.
Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, at the present cost price of FIVE per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distances of the Company's Coal Yards, in the Northern, Middle, and Southern portions of the city.
The Company and all its Mining Works are clear of debt, and all operations are carried on on the cash principle.
For Circulars and Subscriptions apply at the
Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, 2d Floor,
(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.
WILLIAM FORD, ROBERT P. KING,
D. B. WOLFE, B. SCHMOELE.
10-24 A. B. JARDEN, Secretary.

THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 1st of November at their Office, No. 23 PINE Street. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th of October.
CHAS. THOCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW YORK, October 22, 1864. 10-27 5t

GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of November at their Office, No. 23 PINE Street. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th of October.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW YORK, October 22, 1864. 10-27 5t

OIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—BOOKS ARE NOW open to secure subscriptions to SEVEN TRACTS OF OIL TERRITORY, in fee simple, subject to no royalty leases or mortgages, and slightly located, fronting on the Allegheny river and its tributaries, in Cornplanter, Armstrong, Venesta, Pleasant, and Pine Grove townships, in Venango county. These properties are contiguous to, adjoin, and are between properties of the "Farrar," the "President," the "Allegheny" and "Venesta Oil and Lumber Company."
In this enterprise are only ONE HUNDRED SHARES, at ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH, a number of which have already been taken. If desired, two or more persons can club together and take a share. When the balance of subscriptions are taken, the subscribers can organize themselves into a Company, elect their officers from among themselves, &c.
For circulars or other information, address or apply to the undersigned, by whom subscriptions will be received.
10-31 2t DUNCAN M. MITCHISON,
Office N. E. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable source in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-9tf

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8 3m

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.
PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"
Is hereby published for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, on or after the first day of July, 1865, as may be in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1856. (P. L. 204.)
Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works authorized by the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and to hypothecate the payment of any money thereby the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.
Said loan to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which certificates heretofore have been issued on the requisition of said trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.
Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per centum per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for reimbursing the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum of six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby especially pledged to the repayment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans to the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.
Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, pipes, &c., conveyed under authority of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report to Councils of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and its assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already intrusted to their care.
Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry out the various trusts confided to them by Ordinances of Councils, and to increase, extend, locate, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, mains, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens for gas-light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary; the said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.
Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION,
Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.
Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor;" and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-5W

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.
HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Urinal Organs.
HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.
HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, Imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.
HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, at *little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all these Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" *in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron*.
Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once!*
The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity*.
PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.
WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Medicines delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.
Physician in attendance from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-24-1m&w 3m

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BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. J. E. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality*.
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
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Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
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GODDARD & CO.,
APOTHECARIES,
Dealers in fine
Drugs,
Perfumery,
Toilet Articles,
and Specialties.
BRANDIES, WINES, &c., sold only for Medicinal purposes. (10-8-